**IN THE SPECIFICATION**:

Please amend the specification as follows.

1. On page 1, after the Title of the Invention, please add the following section heading.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

2. After the paragraph on page 1, lines 1-3, ending with "...the photovoltaic cell.", please insert the following heading.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

3. After the paragraph on page 2, lines 1-11, ending with "...the same drawbacks.", please insert the following heading.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

4. After the paragraph on page 3, lines 3-4, ending with "...said coloured reflector.", please insert the following heading.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5. After the paragraph on page 3, lines 32-34, ending with "...of the display.", please insert the following heading.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

6. Please replace the paragraph on page 1, lines 17-34, starting with "In order to...," with the following new paragraph.

In order to overcome this, the insertion of a filterm between a liquid crystal display and a photovoltaic cell has been proposed, so that the light reflected to the display has a desired colour. For example, in the abstract published in the Espacenet database concerning Japanese Patent No. 60-147720 A, a selective reflection filter is disposed on the back of the liquid crystal display and reflects the light of a specific wavelength towards it, for example blue. The light transmitted through the filter is absorbed by an absorbing layer, which may be a solar cell. The light which has passed through liquid crystal zones which are in transparent mode is reflected downwards, so that these zones appear black to the observer. Conversely, in the liquid crystal zones which are in dispersion mode, the reflected blue light is dispersed by these zones, which thus appear to the observer in blue on a black background. This liquid crystal display structure has the advantage of allowing the colour of the diffusing zones of the display to be selected freely, but the background is always black. Moreover, such a filtering layer in the display involves a certain absorption of luminous energy, which reduces the amount of energy able to be converted into electricity. On the other hand, in cases where one wishes to cause other elements to appear behind the liquid crystal display, for example watch hands in the case of a combined analogue and digital display, these elements will appear coloured by subtraction of the light reflected by the filter.

7. Please replace the paragraph on page 6, lines 12-16, starting with "Dial 18,...," with the following new paragraph.

Dial 18, which acts in particular as a multi-layered reflective filter to send back coloured light towaords the liquid crystal display of the watch shown in Figures 1 to 4, is preferably formed by a photovoltaic cell 61 of one of the types shown in Figures 5 to 7. These types of cells are also described in European Patent Application No. 991260005.0, which had not yet been published at the priorityfiling date of the present application, but that has since been published as EP 1 113 503 A1.

8. Please replace the paragraph on page 10, lines 1-3, starting with "For a complete...," with the following new paragraph.

For a complete description of the structure and operation of a cell of the nematic gel and cholesteric structure type, reference will be made, for example, to US Patent No. 5 188 7609 and European Patent No. 0 451 905.

9. Please replace the paragraph on page 10, lines 24-27, starting with "For examples of...," with the following new paragraph.

For examples of different types of electrochromic cells, reference will be made to the work "Large-Area Chromnogenics: Materials and Devices for Transmittance Control", C.M. Lampert and C. G. Granqvist, Editors, Part 9: Electrochromic Devices, pages 414 to 549, SPIE Optical Engineering Press, 1990.

10. Please replace the Table on page 12 with the following new amended Table as follows.

| Reflector | LCD type 1<br>T ≈0.432 | LCD type 2<br>T ≈0.85 |
|---|---|---|
| Multi-layered reflective filter, T ≈0.8 | A ≈0.32 | A ≈0.68 |
| Semi-transparent metal mirror, T ≈0.3 | A ≈0.12 | A ≈0.26 |